

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

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JOSEPH R. KEAR, Editor, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MANNING, Editor, Hatteras Island, Bladen co.
B. BARRETT, Editor, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Editor, Lincoln county.

The Court Martial which some time since tried Capt. George McLean, for an assault upon a superior officer, growing out of the publication relating to Gen. Pierce, sentenced him to be cashiered, but on account of his gallant services, and the recommendation of the Court, the President has commuted the sentence to a suspension and stoppage of pay.

Serious Affair at Raleigh.

We learn by a private letter from Raleigh, that Mr. James Marriott, County Clerk of Wake county, got into a difficulty a few days since, with two men, named Beasley, and in the melee, inflicted a wound with a knife upon the head of one of them, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. The Sheriff interfered to preserve peace, and got terribly scratched by the Beasleys. Mr. Marriott is a very estimable and popular man; and it is to be regretted that he has fallen upon such unlucky times. The Beasleys are spoken of as men of low character.

Hon. John M. Clayton, Whig, has been elected Senator from the State of Delaware, for six years from and after the 3d of March next.

Mr. Badger has not yet been confirmed, and there is strong ground for believing that his confirmation will be opposed upon a ground already mentioned in this paper as likely to be brought to bear against it, viz: his not being a citizen of the circuit for which the appointment is to be made.

ITEMS OF NEWS.—At York, Pa. pork is selling at \$7 per 100 lbs., and oak wood at \$2 25 a \$2 75 per cord. In Wilmington, N. C., pork sells at \$8 9 cents per lb., and oak wood at \$4 50 per cord.

Old Bull is to give a concert at Richmond on Monday evening next, after which he will visit Petersburg and Norfolk, and probably stop at this place, en route South.

Mr. P. S. White, the Temperance Lecturer, will lecture in Wilmington on the 26th and 27th of the present month.

Rev. P. Doub, of the N. C. Conference, will preach in this place on the 6th of next month, and deliver a Lecture on Temperance on the 7th.

Mr. King was not able to leave Washington on the 12th, as agreed upon, for Norfolk, to take the regular steamer for Havana. The weather was too unpropitious.

An Odd Account.

The following statement of the "Expeditives of the Lord Steward, or head Cook, of the Royal household for one year," is taken from a British official return. Queen Vic. must be fond of good living and plenty of it:

Bread,	\$10,250
Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Eggs,	24,880
Milk and Cream,	7,390
Butcher's Meat,	47,360
Poultry,	18,150
Fish,	9,895
Grocery,	23,220
Orlery,	8,765
Fruit and Confectionary,	2,435
Wine,	24,250
Liquors, &c.,	9,215
Ale and Beer,	14,055
Wax Candles,	9,885
Tallow Candles,	3,395
Lamps,	23,390
Fuel,	34,230
Stationary,	4,120
Furnery,	1,895
Brassery,	4,450
China, Glass, &c.,	6,640
Linens,	5,425
Washing Table Linens,	16,650
Plate,	1,775

A sailor by the name of Frost was on Wednesday evening last knocked down in the neighborhood of the Palo Alto House, in the lower part of the town, and robbed of some thirty odd dollars. On an examination before Justice McLean, on yesterday, a man named McLeod was committed to answer the charge.—*Herald, 15th inst.*

THE GLADIATOR.—The Company's Boat Gladiator, Capt. Price, resumes her place on the line to-day. She has been since July last, at Mr. Cassidy's yard, where she has undergone thorough repairs, and has had an addition of ten state rooms on her promenade deck, which extends her accommodations very much. Her cabin berths only were provided. The engine has been put in prime order, by repairs and additions, at the Company's workshops at the Depot.

Michigan U. S. Senator.

The Hon. Charles E. Stuart, Democratic member of the House of Representatives, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Michigan Legislature, in place of Hon. Alpheus Felch, whose term will expire on the 4th of March.

Samuel J. Ray, the esteemed editor of the Macon, Georgia Telegraph, died on the 6th inst.

GOOD DESCENT.—It is a question whether being called the son of a gun should not rather be taken as a compliment than as a term of abuse. It is well known that no gun is good for anything unless it descends in a straight line from a good stock.

Later from Europe.

New York, Jan. 13.—S. P. M.—The Arabia put in to Halifax about 10 o'clock. At Liverpool, at the time of sailing, cotton was dull, and on Saturday, it was lower. The sales of the week amounted to 35,000 bales. Breadstuffs were quiet, owing to the holidays. Sales of white wheat at 7s. 9d., red 7s. 3d.; Baltimore flour 28s. 6d. a 28s. Sales of Spirits of Turpentine at 50s. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Rosin, at 5s. 6d. for common.

Capt. Heald, Lola Montes' husband, was drowned near Lisbon.

Villaverde, Ex Governor of Cuba is dead.

Kossuth's mother died at Brussels, on the 28th Dec. The Government refused Kossuth permission to visit her.

Later from California.

New York, Jan. 13.—The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived to-day with two and a half millions of gold from California.

Another earthquake occurred at Acapulco on the 18th of December, and did great damage.

Advices from China represent the pirates as being very troublesome along the coast.

The high price of flour created much exasperation in the mining region, and meetings were called to take action regarding the monopoly. At Mariposa flour commands \$80 per barrel. Many of the miners, on account of the scarcity of flour, were subsisting on beef and potatoes.

At Shasta City flour was reported as selling at \$2 per pound. At San Francisco, on the 15th, it was unchanged.

New Orleans, Jan. 13.—The steamer Philadelphia from Aspinwall, brings T. Butler King and a number of other passengers from California.

We learn from papers brought by her that Flores is preparing another expedition against Ecuador.

Snow in New York the 13th inst, was three feet deep and sleighing admirable.

A NEGRO LEGATE.—The celebrated wit of R. T. Halston, of Henry county, Miss., by which his whole estate, amounting to half a million of dollars is given to a little negro, was admitted to record at the last term of the county court.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—From all we hear, we are satisfied that Senator Hunter of Virginia, has declined to accept the offer of a seat in President Pierce's cabinet.

Additional European Intelligence.

The details of the news by the Baltic, are of a good deal of interest, both in a political and commercial point of view. Below we give a full summary of its leading features.

ENGLAND.—The House of Lords met Monday 26th, to hear the announcement of the new Ministry.—The Earl of Aberdeen, head of the government, entered into a statement of the circumstances under which he had accepted of office, and respecting the future policy which he proposed.

He disclaimed in the first instance any share in any conspiracy to eject the late administration from office. The resignation of ministers, (he said), was altogether unanticipated on his part, but when these events did take place he felt it his duty to undertake the formation of a government.

In the course of one week he had succeeded in forming a Cabinet which met the Queen's approval, and now stood for the judgment of the country. Passing to the proposed policy of the new Government, he observed that with regard to the Foreign Department, the same policy had been pursued by Britain for the past thirty years, differing only in some slight degree as to the mode of execution.

That policy was to admit the perfect freedom and independence of every country of Europe, whatever form of government it might choose to adopt; and especially to maintain peace. At the same time the Government were not disposed to relax those measures of defence, which the honor of the country might seem to require.

The commercial system which they proposed would be founded upon the maintenance and extension of the principles of free trade, as established by Sir Robert Peel, and to which he (Aberdeen) without entering upon the general question of direct or indirect taxation, believed the present prosperity of the country was owing.

He next indulged in a figure of rhetoric, to the effect that no government was possible in England, but a Conservative one, at the same time that none was possible but a Liberal one. He (Lord Aberdeen) would not have coalesced with Lord John Russell, unless he believed him to be a Conservative, and Lord John would never have associated with Aberdeen, had he not imagined him to be a Liberal.

The two words "Conservative" and "Liberal" were mere party terms, and it was necessary that the acts of the government should be both Conservative and Liberal. Alluding to fears lately expressed by the Earl of Derby respecting the spread of Democracy, he observed, felt no apprehensions on that account; the country was never more quiet, contented and prosperous than now, a result which he attributed to the policy of the late administration.

He next alluded to the question of the Lord as well as commercial reform, the Lord went on to show, is to be a principle of the new administration, with the extension of education, the removal of Jewish disabilities, and reform of the representative system.

In conclusion Lord Aberdeen regretted that the Earl of Derby was hostile to the new Cabinet—and ended by moving that the House adjourn till February 10th. The Earl of Derby replied in some length, after which the motion was agreed to. The declarations of the Lord of Aberdeen, it is stated, have given increased confidence to the public.

Crystal Palace.

Circular to American Producers from the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

Office, No. 53 Broadway, New York, 6th Dec., 1852.

I address you, on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your co-operation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The masonry work is entirely completed. The main part of the iron-work is contracted for, a large part of the iron-work is delivered on the ground, and the construction is going steadily on. We intend, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition shall be opened on the 3d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequalled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to exhibition. They have no interest whatever—direct or indirect—in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The city has given us the use of the Reservoirs; the State has granted us a charter, and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a Bonded Warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives here of the principal Foreign countries. The late lamented Mr. Webster, on the 12th of October, issued a private circular from the Department of State to the Representatives of this Government at the Courts of the principal European Powers, requesting their assistance in the objects of the undertaking, and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value is already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of the foreign manufactures.

The foreign manufactures which we have adopted will secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our city, and the exhibition, in that building, of the products of the Industry of the Old World; still, we shall fall far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive co-operation of American Industry;—our exhibition would be extremely defective if it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments on this subject, which every one will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American producer. Your own position in the world of American Industry, your own interest and your own pride, will be enlisted in its support, and we are beginning to find it out. Louis Napoleon, it is said, did it all—and for his own benefit politically and pecuniarily. It gave a certain eclat to his administration, and it filled his purse. When shares, &c. were low, he purchased largely, and then paroled the lines they appropriated to. His agents filled London and Paris, and his gains are set down by shrewd and able speculators at \$16,000,000. Which \$16,000,000 in his own chest, what may he not dare? But former defeats have taught him caution; he is not ready, and he can wait. The despots of Europe wait upon him, compliment him, court him, and dread him.

Game by the Tax.

—The Chicago Journal notices a shipment of a lot of 500 quails by express to New York. Game of all kinds is very plenty, being shipped daily by the ton.

FAMINE IN THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.—A letter from the Island of Madeira, dated Dec 5, referring to the failure of the vintage, says:

"The wine is the staple and almost sole production of the island. The annual vintage has afforded for many years past an average of twenty-five to thirty millions of pipes of wine. There has not been produced this year one hundred pipes of wine on the whole island. It needs but this statement to afford you a definite idea of the awful calamity that has fallen upon these people.

"None, it is true, thus far, have died of famine; there are few, however, but have felt its menace or its actual presence. The wealthy curtail their expenditures; those of sufficient means heretofore practice a stringent economy; persons of more cramped resources of better days, at various points, which they have classed all the streets and teg. And this is but the beginning of the days of famine. How many millions of misery, of agony, of starvation, indeed to thousands, are yet in reserve, no man can foresee. Without aid from abroad, death alone can terminate the sufferings of the population."

Census of 1850.

Extracts from Report of the Superintendent of Census.

CENSUS OFFICE, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN.

Among the objects of culture in the United States, the maize or Indian corn takes the precedence in the scale of crops, as it is best adapted to the soil and climate, and furnishes the largest amount of nutritive food. When due regard is paid to the selection of varieties, and cultivated in a proper soil, it may be raised in a sure crop in almost every part of the habitable globe, between the forty-fourth degree of North latitude and a corresponding parallel South. Besides its production in this country, its principal culture is limited to Mexico, the West Indies, most of the States of South America, France, Spain, Portugal, Lombardy, and Southern and Central Europe generally. It is also cultivated with success in Northern, Southern, and Eastern Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands, the groups of the Azores, the Madeiras, the Canaries, and numerous other ocean isles.

Although there has been much written on the Eastern origin of this grain, it did not grow in that part of Asia watered by the Indus, at the time of Alexander the Great's expedition, as it is not among the productions of the country mentioned by Nearcho, the commander of the fleet; neither is it mentioned by Arrian, and even as late as 1431, the year before Columbus discovered America, Joan de Cuba, in his "Ortus Sanitatis," makes no mention of it. It has never been found in any ancient tumulus, sarcophagus or pyramid, nor has it ever been represented on any ancient painting, sculpture or work of art, except in America. But in this country, according to Garcilaso de la Vega, one of the ancient Peruvian historians, the palace gardens of the Incas, in Peru, were ornamented with maize in gold and silver, with all the grains, grasses, stalks and leaves; and in one instance, in the "Garden of gold and silver," there was an entire corn field of considerable size, representing the maize in its exact and natural shape; a proof no less of the wealth of the Incas, than their veneration for this important grain.

In further proof of the American origin it may be stated, that this plant is still found growing in a wild state, from the Rocky Mountains, in North America, to the humid forests of Columbia, nor is it elsewhere after long cultivation, is it completely covered with glumes or husks. It is, furthermore, a well authenticated fact, the maize was found in a state of cultivation by the aborigines, in the Island of Cuba, on its discovery by Columbus, as well as in most other places in America, first explored by Americans.

The first successful attempt to cultivate this grain in North America, by the English, occurred on James River, in Virginia, in 1619. It was introduced by the colonists sent over by the London company, who adopted the mode then practised by the natives, which, with some modifications, has been pursued throughout the country ever since. The yield, at that time, is represented to have been from two hundred to more than a thousand fold. The same increase was noted by the early settlers of Illinois. The present yield, east of the Rocky Mountains, when judiciously cultivated, varies from 20 to 135 bushels to an acre.

The varieties of the Indian corn are very numerous, exhibiting every grade of size, color and conformation, between the "cob" which grows on the shores of Lake Superior—the gigantic stalks of the Ohio Valley—the tiny ears, with flat, clinging grains of Canada, the brilliant rounded little pearl—the bright red grains and white cob of the eight-rowed hennepin—the swelling ears of the big white and yellow good seed of the South. From the best of these varieties it may be concluded, by gradual cultivation, from Texas to Maine, or from Canada to Brazil; but its character in either case, is somewhat changed, and often new varieties are the result. The blades of the plant are of great value as food for stock, and is an article but rarely estimated sufficiently, when considering of the agricultural products of the Southern and South-Western States especially.

The increase of production from 1840 to 1850 was 21,000,000 bushels, equal to 56 per cent.

The production of New York has advanced from 6,993,000 to 10,377,000 bushels, showing an increase of 3,384,000 bushels, nearly 50 per cent; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland increased 20,812,000 bushels, more than 50 per cent. In the production of this crop no State has retrograded. Ohio, which in 1840 occupied the fourth place, and was second in 1850, ranks as the first. Kentucky is second, Illinois third, and Tennessee fourth. The crop of Illinois has increased from 2,000,000 to 5,500,000 bushels, or at the rate of 160 per cent, in ten years.

Of the numerous varieties some are best adapted to the Southern States, while others are better suited for the Northern and Eastern. Those generally cultivated in the former are the Southern big and small yellow, the Southern big and small white, the yellow Peruvian, and the Virginia white good seed. In the more Northern and Eastern States, they cultivate the golden Sioux or Northern yellow flint, the King Phillip or eight-rowed yellow, the Canadian early white, the Tuscarora, the white flour and the Rhode Island white flint.

The extended cultivation of this grain is chiefly confined to the Eastern, Middle and Western States, though much more successfully grown in the latter. The amount exported from S. C. in 1840, was 32,308 bushels; from North Carolina, in 1850, 61,580 bushels; from Georgia in 1850, 600 bushels; from Virginia, for several years preceding the Revolution annually 600,000 bushels; from Philadelphia, in 1765-66, 60,205 bushels; in 1771, 259,441 bushels.

The total amount exported from this country in 1770, was 578,349 bushels; in 1791, 2,064,936 bushels; 351,095 of which were Indian meal; in 1800, 2,932,435 bushels; 938,136 of which were in meal; in 1810, 1,140,960 bushels, 86,744 of which were in meal. In 1820, 21 were exported 607,277 bushels of corn and 131,669 bbls. of Indian meal; in 1830, 31,571,312 bushels of corn, and 207,604 bbls. of meal; in 1840-41, 535,727 bushels of corn and 222,284 bbls. of meal; in 1845-46, 1,286,068 bushels of corn and 298,790 bbls. of meal; in 1846-47, 1,626,050 bushels of corn, and 948,069 bbls. of meal; in 1850-51, 3,426,811 bushels of corn, and 292,629 bbls. of meal. It may be seen, from these figures, that the production of this grain has increased in millions of bushels of Indian corn was consumed in 1850 in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors.

According to the census of 1840, the corn crop of the United States was 37,531,875 bushels; in 1850, 59,232,712 bushels.

OATS.

The Oat, when considered in connection with the artificial grasses, and the nourishment and improvement it affords to live stock, may be regarded as one of the most important crops we produce. Its history is highly interesting from the circumstance that while in many portions of Europe it is formed into meal, it is in some parts of America, and in some of the most fertile lands of the world, it is raised for the sick. The country of its origin is somewhat uncertain, though the most common variety is said to be indigenous to the Island Juan Fernandez. Another oat, resembling the cultivated variety, is also found growing wild in California.

This plant was introduced into the North American Colonies by their settlement by the English. It was sown by Lord de la Warr, in Virginia, in 1602; cultivated in Newfoundland in 1622, and in Virginia by Berkeley, prior to 1648.

The oat is a hardy grain, and is suited to climates too hot and too cold either for wheat or rye. Indeed, its flexibility is so great, that it is cultivated with success in Bengal, as low as latitude 25 degrees North, but refuses to yield profitable crops as we approach the equator. It flourishes remarkably well when due regard is paid to the selection of varieties throughout the inhabited parts of Asia, Australia, Southern and Northern Africa, the cultivated regions of nearly all North America, and a large portion of South America.

In this country the growth of the oat is confined to the Middle Western and Northern States. The grey, the Imperial, the Hopetown, the Polish, the common varieties varies from forty to ninety bushels and upwards per acre, and weighing from 25 to 50 pounds to the bushel. The Egyptian oat is cultivated South of Tennessee, which after being sown in Autumn, and fed off by stock in the winter, is raised for the market in the Spring.

"The fluctuations in the amount exported in 1845, '46, and '47, of this grain, the only kind of grain cultivated in this country, were occasioned by the great famine in Ireland, caused by the failure of the potatoe crops, in 1845 and 1846.

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Winter and Spring, yields from ten to twenty bushels per acre. In the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, oats enter but lightly, and their consumption for this purpose does not exceed 60,000 bushels annually in the United States.

The oat, like rye, has never entered much into our foreign commerce, as the domestic consumption has always been nearly equal to the quantity produced. The annual average exports for several years preceding 1817, were 70,000 bushels.

By the census returns of 1840, it will be seen that the total produce of the United States was 123,071,941 bushels; of 1850, 146,678,879 bushels.

Area and Population of Europe and the United States.

The area of the United States is but the seventh less than that of Europe, including the two islands. Its population, however, is less than one-eleventh as large. The population of Europe averages seventy-one to the square mile, while that of the United States is but seven. Russia has 8 times as much European territory as any other nation, and twenty millions more of population. Her population, however, is but 30 to the square mile, while that of Belgium is 381. Of the United States, Massachusetts is the most densely peopled, having 127 inhabitants to the square mile. Texas, the largest in area of the United States, has 20,000 square miles more territory than the empire of France, and nearly twice as much as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The population of the United States will average that of Great Britain within five years, and probably overtake that of France by the next national census. If the whole territory of the United States were equally distributed among the inhabitants, it would give every man, woman and child, freeman and slave, a farm of 90 acres; while in Europe each individual